

## White-tailed Deer

**Antlered deer** means a deer having at least one antler that extends three inches or more above the skull. **Antlerless deer** means a deer without antlers or with antlers where the longest antler extends less than three inches above the skull.

**If you take two antlered deer, one of the two antlered deer must have at least one antler with four or more antler points one inch or longer.** This deer can be taken first or second in either an archery, firearm or muzzleloading season.

A person is limited to purchasing only two kill tags for taking an antlered (buck) deer. You may purchase one archery license **AND** one firearm license (one kill tag each) **OR** one combination license (two kill tags).

### Archery Deer Hunting License

It is unlawful to purchase more than one archery deer hunting license. This license entitles residents and nonresidents 10 or older to take one antlered or antlerless deer during the Oct. 1-Nov. 14 or Dec. 1-Jan. 1 open bow and arrow deer season. **Exceptions:** See page 17.

### Firearm Deer Hunting License

It is unlawful to purchase more than one firearm deer hunting license. Residents and nonresidents 12 or older may take a deer with at least one antler three inches or longer during the Nov. 15-30 firearm season or during the muzzleloading season. Hunters age 12 and 13 are restricted to firearm deer hunting only on private land. **Exceptions:** See page 17.

### Combination Deer Hunting License

Residents and nonresidents are entitled to purchase only one combination license with two kill tags (regular and restricted) for use during any firearm hunting season (regular firearm and muzzleloading) or archery seasons. A hunter can use both kill tags in the firearm seasons, both in the archery season or one in each season. Youngsters 10 and 11 are restricted to archery-only hunting.

The regular combination kill tag can be used in the archery seasons to tag either an antlered or antlerless deer. The regular combination kill tag can be used in the firearm seasons to tag a legal (3 inches or longer antler) antlered deer of any size except for those areas with exceptions as noted on page 17.

The restricted combination kill tag can be used in the archery seasons to tag an antlerless deer. It also can be used to tag an antlered deer during either the archery or firearms seasons if the antlered deer has at least one antler with four or more antler points each one inch or longer. It is unlawful to use this tag on a smaller antlered deer regardless of the season or area in which it was taken.

**Exception:** See tagging option for antlerless hunters on page 17.

### Antlerless Deer Hunting License

Entitles residents and nonresidents 10 and older to take an antlerless deer or deer with antlers less than three inches in length. Youngsters 10 and 11 are restricted to archery-only hunting. Youngsters 12 and 13 may hunt with a firearm on private land only. Youngsters 12 and 13, who purchase a public land license, are restricted to firearm hunting on Commercial Forest Lands or to archery hunting on public land. Antlerless licenses are valid during all deer seasons with hunting equipment appropriate for the season and hunting zone. There are new rules for purchasing a private land antlerless license which include providing a

landowner's telephone number, a limit of three licenses per hunter of which no more than two are in Zones 1 and 2, and a 40-acre requirement for DMUs in Zones 1 and 2. The TB special management units are exempt from the 40-acre and quantity-restriction requirements.

Under the 40-acre contiguous rule, contiguous means in a solid ownership with no other ownership between parcels. A road does not split ownership. Two separate owners of different parcels lying adjacent to each other cannot be combined to meet the minimum qualification for a private land antlerless license. Nor can a landowner with 20 acres in one location and 20 in another location qualify. The entire 40 acres must be within the same DMU. Once the antlerless license is purchased, and with proper landowner permission, there is no restriction on which parcel of private land is hunted within the DMU. See the 2006 Antlerless Deer Guide for information.

### Junior Antlerless Deer Hunting License

Young hunters, ages 10 to 16 on or before Sept. 23, 2006, may purchase one antlerless deer license over the counter July 15 through Aug. 15. No application fee or drawing is required. These licenses are available only in deer management units open to the taking of antlerless deer. A youth must appear in person with a parent or guardian to purchase this license. Youngsters 10 and 11 are restricted to archery-only hunting. Nonresidents under 17 are allowed to purchase a resident license. Also see page 30 for information regarding the youth firearm deer season.

## Antler Restriction Regulations

### Tagging Option for Antlerless Deer Hunters

An antlerless deer hunter, with an unused license valid for an antlered deer and an unused antlerless license for the DMU in which they are hunting, may tag a male antlerless deer with an antlered deer license kill tag. **Note:** Both licenses must be in the hunter's possession at the time of harvest. All deer must be immediately tagged.

A male antlerless deer means a male deer without antlers or with antlers where the longest antler extends less than three inches above the skull.

### Specific DMU Regulations

Persons hunting South Fox Island (DMU 245), Drummond Island (DMU 117) and DMU 135 are permitted to take an antlered deer only if it has at least one antler with two or more antler points, each one or more inches in length.

Persons hunting in DMUs 045 and 122 are permitted to take an antlered deer only if it has at least one antler with three or more antler points, each one or more inches in length.

Your archery license, or combination license when used as an archery tag, is still valid for taking an antlerless deer in these units.





## Deer Carcass Disposal

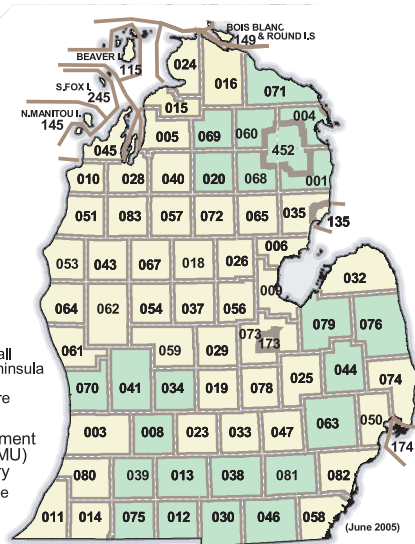
Irresponsible dumping of deer carcasses can spread disease and may result in a ticket. Hunters who process their deer should properly dispose of hide, brain and spinal cord, eyes, spleen, tonsils, bones and head in an approved landfill.

## Late Firearm Antlerless Deer Season

A late antlerless deer season will take place on private land in some Lower Peninsula DMUs from Dec. 18, 2006 through Jan. 1, 2007. The DMUs that will be open are shaded on the map at right. Hunters must have a valid antlerless deer license (or DMA permit) for one of the open DMUs with an unused kill tag issued in their name to participate in this hunt. Deer may be taken with a bow and arrow or firearm. The regular unit/land restrictions for antlerless licenses apply.

### Legend

-  Open on Private Lands
-  Closed Including all Upper Peninsula areas, not shown here
-  Deer Management Unit (DMU) Boundary
-  County Line



**Note:** DMA permits are not stand-alone licenses. To hunt deer with a DMA permit, you must have purchased a regular firearm, combination, archery or antlerless deer license for the season in which you are hunting.

## Special Deer Hunts

### South Fox Island Deer Hunting

Deer hunting permits are available for South Fox Island during archery season from Oct. 1-28 and/or firearm season beginning Oct. 29 through Nov. 26. For information, contact: DNR Operations Service Center, 8015 Mackinaw Trail, Cadillac, MI 49601; 231-775-9727.

### North Manitou Island Hunts

Licenses for the archery, Oct. 1-15, muzzleloading, Oct. 16-22, and regular, Oct. 22-Nov. 5, deer hunting seasons will be awarded by lottery. The application deadline for the primitive seasons is Sept. 24 and Oct. 16 for the regular season. There is an application fee. For information, contact the Park Superintendent, Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, 9922 Front Street, Empire, MI 49630; 231-326-5134, or at [www.nps.gov/slbe](http://www.nps.gov/slbe).

### Shiawassee River State Game Area Deer Hunting

Contact the DNR Field Office (225 E. Spruce Street, St. Charles, MI 48655) at 989-865-6211. The deadline for application is Sept. 10, 2006.

### Shiawassee National Wildlife Refuge Deer Hunting

Contact the SNWR (6975 Mower Rd., Saginaw, MI 48601) at 989-777-5930.

### Allegan State Game Area Refuge

Contact the DNR Field Office (4590 118th Ave., Allegan, MI 49010) at 269-673-2430. The deadline for application is Sept. 10, 2006.

### Hoffmaster State Park

Contact the park office at 231-798-3711. This park will be scheduling a managed antlerless deer hunt.

## Baiting Deer and Feeding Deer or Elk

“Baiting” is defined as putting out food materials for deer to attract, lure, or entice them as an aid in hunting.

“Feeding” is defined as placing food materials out that attract deer or elk for any other reason, such as recreational viewing.

Deer baiting and the feeding of deer or elk is illegal in Alcona, Alpena, Crawford, Montmorency, Oscoda, Otsego and Presque Isle counties. In all other counties the rules for baiting and feeding are as follows:

### Baiting: (Deer only. Elk baiting is illegal in Michigan.)

- ❑ Baiting may occur only from Oct. 1 to Jan. 1.
- ❑ The bait material may be of any food type.
- ❑ The volume of bait at any hunting site cannot exceed two gallons.
- ❑ The bait must be dispersed over a minimum of a 10-foot x 10-foot area.
- ❑ The bait must be scattered directly on the ground. It can be scattered by any means, including mechanical spin-cast feeders, provided that the spin-cast feeder does not distribute more than the maximum volume allowed.

### Feeding for Recreational Viewing: (Deer and Elk.)

- ❑ The volume of feed at any residence cannot exceed two gallons.
- ❑ The feed material may be of any food type.
- ❑ The feed must be scattered or dispersed at least 100 yards from any area accessible to cattle, goats, sheep, new world camelids, bison, swine, horses, or captive cervidae and no more than 100 yards from a residence on land owned or possessed by that person.
- ❑ The feed must be scattered on the ground. It can be scattered by any means, including mechanical spin-cast feeders, provided that the spin-cast feeder does not distribute more than the maximum daily volume allowed.
- ❑ Food plots, naturally occurring foods, standing agricultural crops, or food placed as a result of using normal agricultural practices are not considered to be baiting or feeding.

## Kill Tag Backer

Kill tag backers are available from license dealers for the 2006 hunting seasons. Follow these easy steps to properly validate and attach your kill tag. It will enable DNR personnel to scan the bar code at check stations to improve data collection.

1. Cut appropriate information to identify the animal.
2. Peel paper backing off the kill tag.
3. Lay the kill tag backer across the sticky side of the tag.
4. Fold the kill tag in half along the perforation and tie it securely to the animal.

## Deer Cooperator Patches

Cooperator patches are an incentive for successful hunters to bring their deer to DNR offices and other check stations. Hunters wishing to receive a patch must check their deer by January 12, 2007. A deer head must be presented to receive a patch. Patches are not available by mail. The list of deer check stations is available on the DNR Web site. Hunters are strongly urged to call ahead whenever possible to confirm hours and days of operation.

## Wildlife Diseases

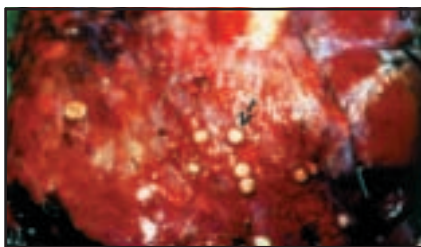
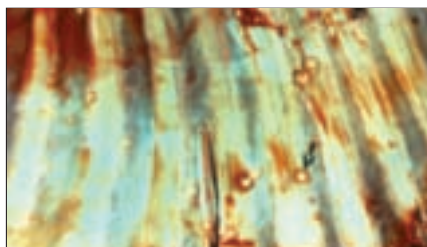
For additional information on wildlife diseases, contact the DNR Wildlife Disease Lab at 517-336-5030, or visit [www.michigan.gov/emergingdiseases](http://www.michigan.gov/emergingdiseases). Hunters may check their deer's or elk's CWD and TB lab results at this Web site or at [www.michigan.gov/dnr](http://www.michigan.gov/dnr) (under "Hunting").

### Bovine Tuberculosis

In 2005, bovine TB was found in 16 white-tailed deer from five counties in Michigan: Alcona, Alpena, Montmorency, Oscoda and Presque Isle. Statewide, 7,361 deer were tested. Since 1995, a total of 523 white-tailed deer have been found positive from 145,684 deer surveyed.

The DNR is again urging hunters to submit their deer for free TB testing this fall if it was taken in Alcona, Alpena, Antrim, Charlevoix, Cheboygan, Crawford, Emmet, Iosco, Montmorency, Ogemaw, Oscoda, Otsego, Presque Isle and Roscommon counties.

As a part of Michigan's strategy to eliminate tuberculosis in deer and elk, hunting regulations in a seven-county area, which includes Alcona, Alpena, Crawford, Montmorency, Oscoda, Otsego and Presque Isle counties, have been designed to reduce the deer population, which will help decrease possible transmission of the disease. Feeding and baiting is illegal in these counties.



Tuberculosis-infected deer may have multiple pea-sized tan or yellow lumps on the inside of the ribcage (left) or inside or on the lungs (right). The lesions may be different shapes and sizes than shown.

### What Hunters Should Look for When Field Dressing Deer

Deer with severe TB may have tan or yellow lumps lining the chest wall and in the lung tissue. If you see a deer with this type of infection, contact the DNR so the carcass and viscera, in addition to the head, can be examined.

Hunters taking deer in any of the counties listed above should turn in the deer's head for testing whether these signs of infection are present or not. Only 40 percent of the TB positive deer had lesions in the chest cavity or lungs. (See photos above.)

## Chronic Wasting Disease

Chronic wasting disease (CWD) is a disease of the nervous system that was first diagnosed at a research facility in Colorado in 1967. CWD has been diagnosed in captive and wild mule deer, white-tailed deer and elk. CWD in deer and elk is characterized by emaciation, drooling, behavioral abnormalities and death. Currently, there is no reliable live animal testing available for diagnosing CWD, nor is there a treatment available. According to public health officials, there is no evidence that CWD can be naturally transmitted to humans, or to animals other than deer and elk.

Michigan is taking several steps to prevent the occurrence of CWD in the state:

- ❑ The importation of captive cervids has been banned.
- ❑ A contingency plan to manage CWD in the event of its discovery in Michigan has been developed by veterinarians and biologists.
- ❑ Hunters harvesting deer and elk in CWD states are restricted as to what game parts can be imported into Michigan.
- ❑ Michigan has been conducting CWD testing of deer and elk since 1998.

### MI CWD Surveillance

A total of 18,972 deer, elk and moose have been tested for CWD in Michigan and all have tested negative.

The DNR conducts two types of surveillance:

- ❑ Targeted surveillance involves identifying and testing free-ranging cervids statewide that have been observed as showing symptoms consistent with CWD. If a deer or elk is observed exhibiting signs of CWD, particularly behavioral changes such as incoordination and loss of fear, contact the DNR Wildlife Disease Lab at 517-336-5030 or the nearest DNR Operations Service Center. After hours, reports should be made to the DNR RAP line at 800-292-7800.
- ❑ Active surveillance is the testing of outwardly healthy cervids harvested by hunters. Deer heads will be tested from all 83 counties, with 10 per county tested from the Lower Peninsula and 20 per county tested from the Upper Peninsula.

### Hunters Importing Deer or Elk

Hunters importing a free-ranging deer or elk from Colorado, Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, New York, South Dakota, Utah, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, Alberta or Saskatchewan are restricted to bringing into Michigan only deboned meat, antlers, antlers attached to a skull cap cleaned of all brain and muscle tissue, hides cleaned of excess tissue or blood, upper canine teeth or a finished taxidermic mount.

If you are notified by another state or province that a deer or elk you brought into Michigan tested positive for CWD, you must contact the DNR Wildlife Disease Lab within two business days (8 a.m. to 5 p.m.) at 517-336-5030 and provide details.

Any changes to importation regulations will be posted at [www.michigan.gov/chronicwastingdisease](http://www.michigan.gov/chronicwastingdisease). In addition, the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture may have importation from Canada regulations. Contact them at 301-734-3277.

Although there is no evidence that CWD affects humans, the DNR advises hunters who take deer originating from states or provinces where CWD has been found, to take these safety precautions in addition to those listed on pages 22-23:

- ❑ Minimize handling brain or spinal cord tissues.
- ❑ Avoid consuming brain, spinal cord, eyes, spleen and lymph nodes of harvested animals.

## **Avian Influenza**

### **What is avian influenza?**

Birds carry many kinds of flu viruses, but recently a more serious type of influenza has developed. The technical name for this specific flu strain is Asian H5N1, but is commonly referred to as avian influenza (AI). This also is referred to as bird flu, avian flu, or highly pathogenic H5N1. Avian influenza began in Southeast Asia where wild birds and people acquired the disease from infected chickens. It also has spread to birds in other countries, but has not been found in North America.

### **How serious is avian influenza?**

Most types of AI do not cause serious harm. However, the Asian H5N1 type of AI is deadly to poultry and some wild birds – but it rarely infects people. Health officials are concerned about the disease because flu viruses frequently change. Currently, birds and people can only get AI from infected birds. If AI or some other flu virus mutates (or changes) so that people could pass the disease between each other, it would be possible for it to spread to millions of people around the world, which is a pandemic. This mutation has not occurred and would be very unlikely; however, government officials want us to be prepared just in case.

### **Are bird hunters at risk?**

The risk to bird hunters is very low, but scientists are not sure of the risk completely. Those humans that have been infected (which is few) have not received the disease from wild birds, only poultry. However, wild birds carry viruses that spread mainly through their droppings, so avoid contact with fresh bird droppings, handle birds cleanly, and thoroughly cook your birds. If you observe a die-off of six or more waterfowl, gulls, or shorebirds please contact your local DNR field office.

## **Precautions When Processing Wild Game (includes protection against Avian Influenza)**

- ❑ Hunters should not handle or consume wild animals that appear sick or act abnormally, regardless of the cause.
- ❑ Always wear heavy rubber or latex gloves when field dressing wild game.





- ❑ If intestinal contents contact meat, consider the meat contaminated; cut off and discard affected area.
- ❑ Proper carcass care in the field is vital to preserving wild game. Big game animals should be field dressed immediately to cool the carcass and then hung by the head to allow the body cavity to drain thoroughly. In warm weather carcass cooling can be hastened and maintained with bags of ice. For big game animals, ice bags can be placed directly into the body cavity. Unlike venison, bear are marbled with fat and can spoil quickly at temperatures above 40 degrees. Venison can survive for several days at temperatures as high as 50 degrees as long as the carcass is kept out of the sun and protected from flies. Placing the carcass into a cheesecloth game bag or applying a liberal application of black pepper to the body cavity will discourage fly contamination.
- ❑ Wash hands with soap and water before and after handling meat. Sanitize equipment and work surfaces thoroughly.

Safety Practices When Cooking Wild Game

The Michigan Department of Community Health recommends proper food safety practices when cooking venison, as well as any other meat or poultry. Thoroughly cooking meat is important to reduce the likelihood of any bacterial disease. All meat, including venison, should be cooked until the meat is no longer pink and the juices run clear. If cooked according to the guidelines below, the likelihood of any disease transmission to individuals consuming this meat is extremely small.

- ❑ Use a meat thermometer to cook meat to proper internal temperatures (see chart), which helps ensure harmful bacteria are killed and meat is not overcooked. The color of meat is an unreliable indicator of doneness.
- ❑ For jerky, steam, boil or roast meat to 165°F using a meat thermometer prior to dehydrating. Dry at 130°-140°F until thoroughly dry. Jerky is properly dried when it cracks on bending but doesn't break.

For more information on venison field dressing, meat preparation and recipes, see the Michigan State University Extension publication, *Michigan Venison*.

Recommended Minimum Internal Cooking Temperature for Venison and Game Birds	
Type of meat	Temperature (°F)
Ground venison, sausage, bologna	165°
Fresh venison (chops, steaks, roasts)	165°
Game Birds/Waterfowl	
Breast	170°
Whole bird	180°





## 2006-2007 Hunting Seasons and Bag Limits

Species	Bag Limit	Zone (page 7)	Season			
			Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Black Bear	1	See note 1	Sept. 10 - Oct. 26			
Cottontail Rabbit and Varying Hare	5 per day 10 combined possession	Statewide				Sept. 10 - Oct. 26
Crow	No Limit	Zone 1 Zones 2,3	Aug. 1-Sept. 30 Aug. 1-Sept. 30			
Deer	If you take 2 antlered deer, see pages 16-17 for minimum antler size requirements.					
Youth Deer	1	Statewide		Sept. 23 - 24		
Special Disabled Firearm Hunt	1 per kill tag	Statewide See page 15		Oct. 21 - 22		
Archery	1 per kill tag	Statewide		Oct. 1 - Nov. 14		Dec. 1 - 15
Regular Firearm	1 per kill tag	Statewide				Nov. 16 - 30
Muzzleloading	1 per kill tag	Zone 1 Zone 2 Zone 3				
Late Firearm	1 per kill tag	See note 4				
Elk	1	See note 1	Aug. 26 - 30 & Sept. 15 - 18			
Pheasant (male)	2 per day 4 possession	Zone 1 Zones 2,3 Zone 3		Oct. 10 - 31 Oct. 20 - Nov. 14		Dec. 1 - 15
Quail	5 per day 10 possession	See page 27		Oct. 20 - Nov. 14		
Ruffed Grouse	See note 7	Statewide	Sept. 15 - Nov. 14			Dec. 1 - 15
Squirrel (black phase included)	5 per day 10 possession	Statewide				Sept. 15 - 30
Mourning Dove				Season Closed. See page 27		
Fall Wild Turkey	1	See note 8		Oct. 2 - Nov. 14		
Woodcock	3 per day 6 possession	Statewide		Sept. 23 - Nov. 6		

No closed season on opossum, porcupine, weasel, red squirrel, skunk, starling, feral pigeons, English sparrow. These animals may be taken year-round with a valid small game hunting license. See state parks and recreation area restrictions for more information.





# Seasons and Bag Limits

Season Dates						
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Notes
						1
	Sept. 15 - Mar. 31					

## Notes:

1. See the 2006 Bear Hunting Guide or 2006 Elk Hunting Guide for more information.
2. Crows may be taken outside the open season during hunting hours, in compliance with federal regulations, if these birds are causing a nuisance or creating a health hazard.
3. See page 17 for antler restriction regulations in DMUs 045, 117, 122, 135 and 245.
4. Antlerless deer on private land only. See page 18 for open DMUs.
5. Zone 1 is open only in an area bordered by M-189 on the west and south of M-69 and US-2 from Iron River to Escanaba.
6. See December Pheasant Season map on page 28.
7. Zones 1 and 2: five per day/10 in possession. Zone 3: three per day/six in possession.
8. See the 2006 Fall Wild Turkey Guide for more information.
9. Shotguns must be plugged so they are capable of holding no more than three shells. A federal waterfowl stamp is not required to hunt woodcock. HIP endorsement required. See page 30.

pigeons, English sparrow, ground squirrel and woodchuck. These may have creation area restrictions on page 33.



## Restrictions on Off-Road Vehicles and Snowmobiles

At all times it is illegal to operate an Off-Road Vehicle (ORV) on public lands in the Lower Peninsula not posted open. Snowmobiles are prohibited at any time on state game areas or state parks and recreation areas unless posted open.

**Time Restrictions**—It is illegal to operate an ORV or a snowmobile between the hours of 7 to 11 a.m. and 2 to 5 p.m. on any area open to public hunting during the Nov. 15-30 firearm deer season.

**Exceptions:** The time restrictions on the use of ORVs and snowmobiles do not apply during an emergency or while traveling to and from a permanent residence or hunting camp that is otherwise inaccessible by a conventional wheeled vehicle.

The time restrictions on the use of ORVs also do not apply to retrieve a legally taken deer, to private landowners and their invited guests, to motor vehicles licensed under the Michigan Vehicle Code operating on roads capable of sustaining automobile traffic, to a disabled person using a designated trail or forest road for hunting or fishing purposes, or to a person with a valid permit to hunt from a standing vehicle.

## Quality Deer Management

The DNR supports the voluntary implementation of Quality Deer Management in Michigan. The Natural Resources Commission has established a moratorium, until April 2008, on accepting any proposals for mandatory QDM regulations. There are no QDM proposals for 2006. For more information on the QDM process, contact the DNR Wildlife Division, Box 30444, Lansing, MI 48909-7544; 517-373-1263 or log on to [www.michigan.gov/dnr](http://www.michigan.gov/dnr).

## Hunters, Learn to Identify “Button Bucks”

Each year many hunters harvest buck fawns, commonly called “button bucks” on antlerless deer licenses. Though perfectly legal, harvesting these deer may reduce the number of antlered bucks the following year. By learning the difference between adult does and buck fawns and observing these suggestions, hunters can make a conscious choice on whether to harvest a buck fawn.

- ❑ Button bucks often travel alone, but adult does rarely do. Consider this when you observe a single antlerless deer.
- ❑ Wait until several deer are together; then harvest one of the larger antlerless deer.
- ❑ Look at body shapes of deer. Adult does are different in shape from juvenile deer. The mature doe is rectangular in shape with a long neck and face. Fawns are square shaped and have a short neck and face.
- ❑ If two juvenile deer are without an adult, one will probably be a button buck. Normally the young male is larger than the female and may be mistaken for an adult doe because of its larger size. Look at the head of the deer. A doe's head normally is more rounded on top between the ears and a buck's head is flattened by the base of the antlers.
- ❑ Look closely with binoculars for the antler bases on button bucks.
- ❑ Wait until the deer are standing or moving slowly. It is easier to identify sex and age when deer are not running or moving fast.
- ❑ Shoot with good visibility. Poor light or heavy cover make it difficult to determine sex and age.

**Safe Hunting is No Accident.** The DNR encourages all first-time hunters to take a hunter safety course. These classes are held in every county and in most communities at least once each year. Information on classes can be found on the DNR Web site: [www.michigan.gov/dnr](http://www.michigan.gov/dnr). Individuals also can take a part of the course online. **Be a Safe and Responsible Hunter!**

## Hunters, Do NOT Move Firewood

Hunters can help stop the spread of the Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) in Michigan by leaving firewood at home and buying it after they reach their destination. Moving firewood can spread EAB and puts Michigan's 700 million ash trees at risk. A quarantine is in place which prohibits the movement of all non-coniferous (hardwood) firewood out of quarantined areas. The movement of non-coniferous firewood into the Upper Peninsula is illegal. Violation of the quarantine carries a minimum fine of \$1,000 and a maximum of \$250,000 and/or imprisonment. For more information, visit [www.emeraldashborer.info](http://www.emeraldashborer.info), or call the EAB hotline at 866-325-0023.

## Protected Wildlife

Eagles, hawks, owls, swans, spruce and sharp-tailed grouse, wolverines, wolves, lynx, moose, cougars, cub bears, and sows accompanied by cubs, and all white or albino deer may not be taken at any time. All nongame birds are protected, except starlings, English sparrows and feral pigeons.

Certain **exotic** cervids (members of the deer and elk family) found outside of a fence of a registered cervidae facility for more than 12 hours may be taken by hunting year-round if the individual has a valid hunting license. Please contact the nearest DNR Operations Service Center for further information.

## Dog Training

You may train dogs on wild animals only from July 15 through April 15.

**Exception:** Michigan residents may train dogs on fox on state lands in Zone 3 (see page 7) under special permit.

## Small Game

A small game license entitles you to hunt rabbit, hare, squirrel, pheasant, ruffed grouse, woodcock, quail, woodchuck, crow, skunk, coyote (applies to Michigan residents only) and waterfowl (with a federal waterfowl stamp and Michigan waterfowl hunting license, if age 16 or older) during the open season. No license is required for a resident, resident's spouse or resident's children to hunt small game on the enclosed farmlands where they live, except a federal waterfowl stamp and state waterfowl license are required to hunt waterfowl.

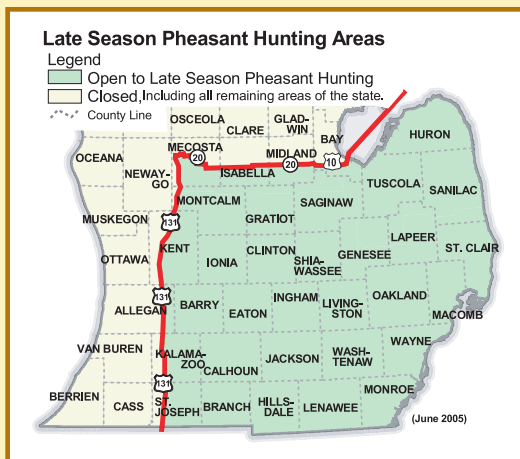
## Quail

Quail can be hunted only in Branch, Calhoun, Clinton, Eaton, Genesee, Gratiot, Hillsdale, Huron, Ingham, Ionia, Jackson, Kent, Lapeer, Lenawee, Livingston, Macomb, Monroe, Montcalm, Oakland, Saginaw, St. Clair, St. Joseph, Sanilac, Shiawassee, Tuscola, Washtenaw and Wayne counties. All other counties are closed to quail hunting.



## Pheasant

In addition to the October pheasant hunting seasons, the shaded area shown at right is open to pheasant hunting Dec. 1-Jan. 1 for the taking of male pheasants.



## Game Bird Hunting Preserves

All persons hunting on a licensed game bird hunting preserve must have a current Michigan small game license or game bird hunting preserve license.

## Waterfowl

### Michigan Waterfowl Hunting License

In addition to a small game license, all waterfowl hunters age 16 and older are required to purchase a Michigan Waterfowl License. For information on waterfowl seasons, bag limits and other regulations, see the 2006-2007 Michigan Waterfowl Hunting Guide (available Sept. 10) and the 2006 Waterfowl Reserved Hunt brochure (available Aug. 1).

### Federal Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp

This stamp is required for all waterfowl hunters 16 and older, including people hunting on their own enclosed farmland. Federal waterfowl stamps are not required for hunting woodcock, rails and snipe. The federal stamp must be signed across its face with your name in ink. The stamps are available at post offices and some Michigan license dealers.

## Early September Canada Goose Hunting

**Dates:** Sept. 1-10 in the Upper Peninsula and Saginaw, Tuscola and Huron counties (except areas noted below). Sept. 1-15 in the Lower Peninsula except Saginaw, Tuscola and Huron counties (except areas noted below).

**Daily Limit:** 3 Canada geese daily.

**Possession Limit:** 6 Canada geese.

**Hunting Hours:** One-half hour before sunrise to sunset. (See page 29.)

**Open Hunt Areas:** Statewide, excluding some wildlife areas and portions of some state parks and recreation areas. See map at right and additional information that follows.

**(1) All or portions of the following areas are open Sept. 1 through Sept. 10**

Port Crescent S.P.

Sleeper S.P.



## (2) Portions of the following areas are open Sept. 1 through Sept. 15.

Bald Mountain R.A.  
Bay City R.A.  
Brighton R.A.  
Grand Mere S.P.  
Highland R.A.  
Holly R.A.

Ionia R.A.  
Lake Hudson R.A.  
Negwegon S.P.  
Ortonville R.A.  
Pinckney R.A.  
Pontiac Lake R.A.

Proud Lake R.A.  
Rose Lake W.R.A.  
Sleepy Hollow S.P.  
Thompson's Harbor S.P.  
Waterloo R.A.  
Wetzel R.A.

## (3) All or portions of the following areas are open Sept. 5 through Sept. 10.

Brimley S.P.  
Craig Lake S.P.  
Fayette S.P.  
Indian Lake S.P.

Laughing Whitefish  
Falls S.S.  
McLain S.P.  
Palms Book S.P.

Porcupine Mountains S.P.  
Tahquamenon Falls S.P.  
Van Riper S.P.  
Wagner Falls S.S.

## (4) All or portions of the following areas are open Sept. 5 through Sept. 15.

Cheboygan S.P.  
Fisherman's Island S.P.  
Fort Custer R.A.  
Hoeft S.P.  
Island Lake R.A.  
Leelanau S.P.

Ludington S.P.  
Metamora-Hadley R.A.  
Rifle River R.A.  
Seven Lakes S.P.  
Silver Lake S.P.  
South Higgins Lake S.P.

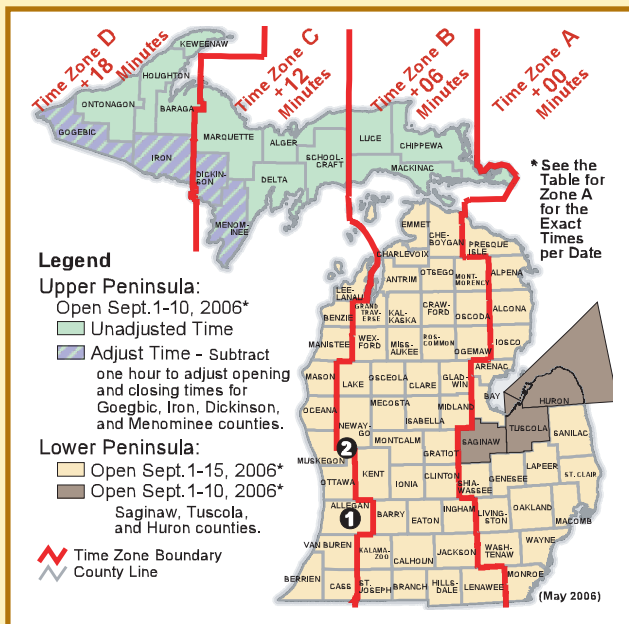
Sterling S.P.  
Sturgeon Point S.P.  
Wilderness S.P.  
Yankee Springs R.A.

State Parks (S.P.), Scenic Sites (S.S.), Recreation Areas (R.A.) and Wildlife Research Areas (W.R.A)

**Contact your local DNR Parks and Recreation or Wildlife office for detailed maps and information. Note:** The early September season is closed within the following management units (see map below):

- 1 The Highbanks, Fennville farm and Bravo units of the Allegan SGA.
- 2 The Muskegon county wastewater system management unit.

SEPT	ZONE A	
DATE	AM	PM
1	6:27	8:06
2	6:29	8:05
3	6:30	8:03
4	6:31	8:01
5	6:32	8:00
6	6:33	7:58
7	6:34	7:56
8	6:35	7:54
9	6:36	7:53
10	6:37	7:51
11	6:38	7:49
12	6:39	7:47
13	6:40	7:46
14	6:41	7:44
15	6:42	7:42



## **Migratory Game Birds**

### **Harvest Information Program (HIP)**

If you are planning to hunt migratory birds (ducks, geese, woodcock, snipe, rails, etc.) in Michigan this fall, you must have a Harvest Information Program endorsement printed on your small game license. The HIP endorsement automatically is included with the purchase of a waterfowl hunting license. Persons who are hunting migratory birds without this endorsement can be fined.

The HIP endorsement, which consists of the statement: "Migratory Bird Hunter—YES," is printed on your small game license when you answer the HIP survey questions. There is no cost for this endorsement. If the agent fails to ask you the HIP question, you can do any of the following to receive the endorsement:

- ☐ Ask the agent to reissue the license.
- ☐ Visit the DNR e-license Web site at [www.michigan.gov/dnr](http://www.michigan.gov/dnr) and select item # 005 -- HIP migratory bird survey.
- ☐ Visit any DNR Operations Service Center.

## **Mourning Dove**

No mourning dove hunting seasons will be held until the issue is decided by Michigan voters in the November 2006 general election.

## **Youth Hunting Opportunities**

### **Youth Firearm Deer Season**

There will be a youth firearm deer season Sept. 23-24, 2006, on all lands in Michigan. Youths 10-16 years of age may take one antlered deer during this special two-day season or one antlerless deer if the youth obtained an antlerless license or possesses a Deer Management Assistance permit. Youths 10 and 11 years of age are restricted to archery-only hunting. Youths 12 and 13 are restricted to firearm hunting only on private land.

A firearm, combination or antlerless license or a DMA permit authorizing the youth to take a deer with a firearm may be used if issued for the area/land upon which hunting. The youth must be accompanied by an adult at least 18 years of age or older. An adult accompanying a youth firearm deer hunter cannot possess or carry a firearm or bow and arrow and does not need a deer hunting license. Hunters may not use bait during this season. All youth hunters are required to wear Hunter Orange. Archery and junior archery deer licenses are not valid for this hunt.

### **2006 Youth Waterfowl Weekend**

Youth waterfowl hunting weekend will be Sept. 16-17 statewide for properly licensed youth (ages 10-15). The daily limit includes ducks, mergansers, geese, coots and moorhens. Youths must be accompanied by a parent, guardian or someone 18 or older designated by parent or guardian. The adult is not allowed to hunt and is not required to have a waterfowl hunting license. For more details on daily shooting hours, daily limits and species restrictions, see the 2006-2007 Michigan Waterfowl Hunting Guide

### **Youth Waterfowl Hunting on Managed Waterfowl Areas**

For a list of hunting opportunities for youth (ages 10-16) on managed waterfowl areas, see the 2006 Waterfowl Reserved Hunt Application Guide.